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The F. H. A. and G. I. housing programs have heen utilized not to make housing available to the average family as originally intended. They have been utilized to create the most dangerous and tragic monopoly of this age; a monopoly which is the chief cause of inflation in the nation. This has been done by channeling G. I. and F. H. A. building into high cost homes, government housing program; qualified, meaning those earning over six or seven thousand dollars a year. Even this small minority could not buy these expensive houses without the little or no down-payment and thirty-year mortgages.

Americans can be proud of the beautifully planned communities which the building industry has provided for this minority. No sensible person would advocate the doing away of government-backing of the building industry. Nothing could cause more economic chaos.

However, if private mortgage institutions cannot, or will not supply adequate money for new housing for our average wage earner, and will not lend on old houses, the government housing program must broaden its base. A government-backed building and loan system should be created just to facilitate open-end mortgages of \$7,000 or less.

Builders and pre-cut and pre-fab housing manufacturers willing to serve this field might be government-insured. To satisfy restrictive zoning laws and to preserve the rural beauty of the U. S. A. a park fringe might be a requirement along thoroughfares, old age insurance reserves might be utilized to provide clubs and apartments for the retired. (It is their money.)

Civil Service pension fund reserves might be made available to provide housing at a reasonable cost to Civil Service employees. There is no doubt that the American wage earner can pay for his own housing if the housing building monopolies are eliminated.

There is adequate proof that the building industry can build homes for every economic level of our people. Only short-sightedness and selfishness stand in the way of fulfilling this most desp@rate national need.

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Enclosed is a U. N. plan to utilize world surpluses of farm and factory that will stabilize world economy, and bring greater security and abundance to all nations.

- 1. Create a U. N. pool of needed surpluses, and formulate a program to utilize them by putting idle labor to work modernizing and mechanizing economy and development of natural resources in under-developed nations and nationally economically distressed areas everywhere.
- 2. To support this program, create a U. N. international monetary system based upon the value of these surpluses instead of scarce gold, silver, or sea shells. This could be a yardstick to national monetary systems, stabilizing them.
- 3. Pay the surplus producing governments with this international credit, and allow these governments to expand their own national currency to the extent of the cost of the surpluses to the producer, plus handling costs, plus a tax allowance, this profit to be used only for the development of non-profit government services such as schools, slum sections clearance, health, etc.
- 4. The creditor nations to repay U. N. for these surpluses and technical supervision over a long term of years, with newly created surpluses, wealth, or raw materials.

## BENEFITS TO THE U. S. OF SOME SUCH U. N. PROGRAM

- 1. Farm subsidies and curtailed production would be replaced by full production of farm and factory, fuller employment and the expanded use of raw materials.
- 2. Foreign aid would be replaced by a profitable trade plan advantageous to both surplus and non-surplus producing nations.
- 3. The taxpayer would be relieved of burdensome school taxes and government costs of other vital services. Also, labor idle through mechanism could be utilized in necessary services without over-burdening industry or taxpayer.
- 4. The base of U. S. economy would be broadened so that the nation could change from war economy to peace economy without economic chaos.

## BENEFITS TO NON-SURPLUS NATIONS

- 1. Provide a stable business agency (of which they are a member) to put idle labor to work developing natural resources and mechanizing economy, thus freeing these nations from the need of uncertain foreign aid or charity with dangerous war commitments or threats of domination or enslavement.
- 2. U. N. handling of world surpluses would protect small nations whose .economy depended upon one or two exports from economic ruin by dumping and manipulation of world markets such as the Soviets did to Bolivia with tin.

## 3. STRENGTHEN THE U. N.

- 1. Such a vital cooperative world service involving vast numbers would strengthen the U. N. Large nations could not ignore or by-pass the U. N. Large nations could not so easily break their pledges to it.
- 2. Such a U. N. service might be combined with education to give youth, a crusade which would base nationalism on the highest moral and economic planes.
- 3. Such a U. N. service might halt ruinous competition and arms races between Soviets and free nations.

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Hear Ino allen Hulles.

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Mr allen Stulles Central Intelligence agency Washington DC.

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FORM NO. 237 Replaces Form 30-4 which may be used.